WEST Search History

DATE: Tuesday, November 05, 2002

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L5	L4 and l2	0	L5
L4	((514/1)!.CCLS.)	377	L4
L3	514/1.ccls	0	L3
L2	Gli1	18	L2
L1	Altaba-A$.in.	2	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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* * * * * * * * * *   Welcome to STN International   * * * * * * * * * *

 NEWS  1           Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2  Apr 08   "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
 NEWS  3  Apr 09   BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area
 NEWS  4  Apr 09   ZDB will be removed from STN
 NEWS  5  Apr 19   US Patent Applications available in IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB
 NEWS  6  Apr 22   Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS
 NEWS  7  Apr 22   BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
 NEWS  8  Apr 22   Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available
 NEWS  9  Jun 03   New e-mail delivery for search results now available
 NEWS 10  Jun 10   MEDLINE Reload
 NEWS 11  Jun 10   PCTFULL has been reloaded
 NEWS 12  Jul 02   FOREGE no longer contains STANDARDS file segment
 NEWS 13  Jul 22   USAN to be reloaded July 28, 2002;
                   saved answer sets no longer valid
 NEWS 14  Jul 29   Enhanced polymer searching in REGISTRY
 NEWS 15  Jul 30   NETFIRST to be removed from STN
 NEWS 16  Aug 08   CANCERLIT reload
 NEWS 17  Aug 08   PHARMAMarketLetter(PHARMAML) - new on STN
 NEWS 18  Aug 08   NTIS has been reloaded and enhanced
 NEWS 19  Aug 19   Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE)
                   now available on STN
 NEWS 20  Aug 19   IFIPAT, IFICDB, and IFIUDB have been reloaded
 NEWS 21  Aug 19   The MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER has been reloaded
 NEWS 22  Aug 26   Sequence searching in REGISTRY enhanced
 NEWS 23  Sep 03   JAPIO has been reloaded and enhanced
 NEWS 24  Sep 16   Experimental properties added to the REGISTRY file
 NEWS 25  Sep 16   Indexing added to some pre-1967 records in CA/CAPLUS
 NEWS 26  Sep 16   CA Section Thesaurus available in CAPLUS and CA
 NEWS 27  Oct 01   CASREACT Enriched with Reactions from 1907 to 1985
 NEWS 28  Oct 21   EVENTLINE has been reloaded
 NEWS 29  Oct 24   BEILSTEIN adds new search fields
 NEWS 30  Oct 24   Nutraceuticals International (NUTRACEUT) now available on STN
 NEWS 31  Oct 25   MEDLINE SDI run of October 8, 2002

 NEWS EXPRESS  October 14 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01,
               CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 OCTOBER 2002
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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:55:14 ON 05 NOV 2002

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.21       0.21

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:55:36 ON 05 NOV 2002

FILE 'CANCERLIT' ENTERED AT 14:55:36 ON 05 NOV 2002

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 14:55:36 ON 05 NOV 2002
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FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 14:55:36 ON 05 NOV 2002
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=> s altaba-a?/au
L1          70 ALTABA-A?/AU

=> s Gli1
L2         367 GLI1

=> s l1 and l2
L3          12 L1 AND L2

=> dup rem l3
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L4           10 DUP REM L3 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs 1-10

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 10  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER:   2001:530674  BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:    PREV200100530674
TITLE:              Methods and materials for the diagnosis and treatment of
                    sporadic basal cell carcinoma.
AUTHOR(S):          Altaba, Ariel Ruiz i (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE:   (1) New York, NY USA
                    ASSIGNEE: New York University
PATENT INFORMATION: US 6238876 May 29, 2001
SOURCE:             Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark
                    Office Patents, (May 29, 2001) Vol. 1246, No. 5, pp. No
                    Pagination. e-file.
                    ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE:      Patent
LANGUAGE:           English
AB   Methods for detection of the onset or presence of sporadic basal cell
     carcinoma in an animal by measuring for elevated levels of ectopic
     expression of Gli1 in the animal's epidermal tissue sample suspected of
     harboring sporadic basal cell carcinoma.

L4   ANSWER 2 OF 10  SCISEARCH  COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER:    2002:88822  SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 514JC
TITLE:               The Sonic Hedgehog-Gli pathway regulates dorsal brain
```

growth and tumorigenesis
AUTHOR: Dahmane N; Sanchez P; Gitton Y; Palma V; Sun T; Beyna M; Weiner H; **Altaba A R I (Reprint)**
CORPORATE SOURCE: NYU, Sch Med, Skirball Inst Biomol Med, Dev Genet Program, 540 1st Ave, New York, NY 10016 USA (Reprint); NYU, Sch Med, Skirball Inst Biomol Med, Dev Genet Program, New York, NY 10016 USA; NYU, Sch Med, Dept Cell Biol, New York, NY 10016 USA; NYU, Sch Med, Dept Neurosurg, New York, NY 10016 USA
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA
SOURCE: DEVELOPMENT, (DEC 2001) Vol. 128, No. 24, pp. 5201-5212.
Publisher: COMPANY OF BIOLOGISTS LTD, BIDDER BUILDING CAMBRIDGE COMMERCIAL PARK COWLEY RD, CAMBRIDGE CB4 4DL, CAMBS, ENGLAND.
ISSN: 0950-1991.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 73

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB The mechanisms that regulate the growth of the brain remain unclear. We show that Sonic hedgehog (Shh) is expressed in a layer-specific manner in the perinatal mouse neocortex and tectum, whereas the Gli genes, which are targets and mediators of SHH signaling, are expressed in proliferative zones. In vitro and in vivo assays show that SHH is a mitogen for neocortical and tectal precursors and that it modulates cell proliferation in the dorsal brain. Together with its role in the cerebellum, our findings indicate that SHH signaling unexpectedly controls the development of the three major dorsal brain structures. We also show that a variety of primary human brain tumors and tumor lines consistently express the GLI genes and that cyclopamine, a SHH signaling inhibitor, inhibits the proliferation of tumor cells. Using the in vivo tadpole assay system, we further show that misexpression of **GLI1** induces CNS hyperproliferation that depends on the activation of endogenous **Gli1** function. SHH-GLI signaling thus modulates normal dorsal brain growth by controlling precursor proliferation, an evolutionarily important and plastic process that is deregulated in brain tumors.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 10 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:424370 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 433NA
TITLE: Wnt signals are targets and mediators of Gli function
AUTHOR: Mullor J L; Dahmane N; Sun T; **Altaba A R I (Reprint)**
CORPORATE SOURCE: NYU, Sch Med, Dev Genet Program, Skirball Inst, 540 1st Ave, New York, NY 10016 USA (Reprint); NYU, Sch Med, Dev Genet Program, Skirball Inst, New York, NY 10016 USA; NYU, Sch Med, Dept Cell Biol, New York, NY 10016 USA
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA
SOURCE: CURRENT BIOLOGY, (15 MAY 2001) Vol. 11, No. 10, pp. 769-773.
Publisher: CELL PRESS, 1100 MASSACHUSETTES AVE,, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138 USA.
ISSN: 0960-9822.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 30

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB There is growing evidence that Gli proteins participate in the mediation of Hedgehog and FGF signaling in neural and mesodermal development. However, little is known about which genes act downstream of Gli proteins, Here we show the regulation of members of the Wnt family by Gli proteins in different contexts. Our findings indicate that Gli2

regulates Wnt8 expression in the ventral marginal zone of the early frog embryo: activating Gli2 constructs induce ectopic Wnt8 expression in animal cap explants, whereas repressor forms inhibit its endogenous expression in the marginal zone. Using truncated Frizzled and dominant-negative Wnt constructs, we then show the requirement of at least two Wnt proteins, Wnt8 and Wnt11, for Gli2/ 3-induced posterior mesodermal development. Blocking Wnt signals, however, inhibits Gli2/3-induced morphogenesis, but not mesodermal specification, Gli2/3 may therefore normally coordinate the action of these two Wnt proteins, which regulate distinct downstream pathways. In addition, the finding that **Gli1** consistently induces a distinct set of Wnt genes in animal cap explants and in skin tumors suggests that Wnt regulation by Gli proteins is general, Such a mechanism may link signals that induce Gli activity, such as pops and Hedgehogs, with Wnt function.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 10 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:862496 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 372KF
TITLE: Gli2 functions in FGF signaling during antero-posterior patterning
AUTHOR: Brewster R; Mullor J L; **Altaba A R (Reprint)**
CORPORATE SOURCE: NYU, SCH MED, SKIRBALL INST, DEV GENET PROGRAM, NEW YORK, NY 10016 (Reprint); NYU, SCH MED, SKIRBALL INST, DEV GENET PROGRAM, NEW YORK, NY 10016; NYU, SCH MED, DEPT CELL BIOL, NEW YORK, NY 10016
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA
SOURCE: DEVELOPMENT, (OCT 2000) Vol. 127, No. 20, pp. 4395-4405. Publisher: COMPANY OF BIOLOGISTS LTD, BIDDER BUILDING CAMBRIDGE COMMERCIAL PARK COWLEY RD, CAMBRIDGE CB4 4DL, CAMBS, ENGLAND.
ISSN: 0950-1991.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: LIFE
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 81
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Patterning along the anteroposterior (A-P) axis involves the interplay of secreted and transcription factors that specify cell fates in the mesoderm and neuroectoderm. While FGF and homeodomain proteins have been shown to play different roles in posterior specification, the network coordinating their effects remains elusive, Here we have analyzed the function of Gli zinc-finger proteins in mesodermal A-P patterning. We find that Gli2 is sufficient to induce ventroposterior development, functioning in the FGF-brachyury regulatory loop. Gli2 directly induces brachyury, a gene required and sufficient for mesodermal development, and Gli2 is in turn induced by FGF signaling. Moreover, the homeobox gene Xhox3, a critical determinant of posterior development, is also directly regulated by Gli2. Gli3, but not **Gli1**, has an activity similar to that of Gli2 and is expressed in ventroposterior mesoderm after Gli2, These findings uncover a novel function of Gli proteins, previously only known to mediate hedgehog signals, in the maintenance and patterning of the embryonic mesoderm. More generally, our results suggest a molecular basis for an integration of FGF and hedgehog inputs in Gli-expressing cells that respond to these signals.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 10 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:846783 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 370KH
TITLE: Expression of the vertebrate Gli proteins in Drosophila reveals a distribution of activator and repressor

activities
AUTHOR: AzaBlanc P; Lin H Y; **Altaba A R I**; Kornberg T B (Reprint)
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV CALIF SAN FRANCISCO, DEPT BIOCHEM BIOPHYS, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94143 (Reprint); UNIV CALIF SAN FRANCISCO, DEPT BIOCHEM BIOPHYS, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94143; NYU, SCH MED, DEPT CELL BIOL, NEW YORK, NY 10016; NYU, SKIRBALL INST, DEV GENET PROGRAM, NEW YORK, NY 10016
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA
SOURCE: DEVELOPMENT, (OCT 2000) Vol. 127, No. 19, pp. 4293-4301. Publisher: COMPANY OF BIOLOGISTS LTD, BIDDER BUILDING CAMBRIDGE COMMERCIAL PARK COWLEY RD, CAMBRIDGE CB4 4DL, CAMBS, ENGLAND.
ISSN: 0950-1991.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: LIFE
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 44
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB The Cubitus interruptus (Ci) and Gli proteins are transcription factors that mediate responses to Hedgehog proteins (Hh) in flies and vertebrates, respectively. During development of the Drosophila wing, Ci transduces the Hh signal and regulates transcription of different target genes at different locations. In vertebrates, the three Gli proteins are expressed in overlapping domains and are partially redundant. To assess how the vertebrate Glis correlate with Drosophila Ci, we expressed each in Drosophila and monitored their behaviors and activities. We found that each Gli has distinct activities that are equivalent to portions of the regulatory arsenal of Ci. Gli2 and **Gli1** have activator functions that depend on Hh, Gli2 and Gli3 are proteolyzed to produce a repressor form able to inhibit hh expression. However, while Gli3 repressor activity is regulated by Hh, Gli2 repressor activity is not. These observations suggest that the separate activator and repressor functions of Ci are unevenly partitioned among the three Glis, yielding proteins with related yet distinct properties.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 10 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:616705 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 223BA
TITLE: Gli proteins encode context-dependent positive and negative functions: implications for development and disease
AUTHOR: **Altaba A R I (Reprint)**
CORPORATE SOURCE: NYU, SCH MED, SKIRBALL INST, DEV GENET PROGRAM, 540 1ST AVE, NEW YORK, NY 10016 (Reprint); NYU, SCH MED, DEPT CELL BIOL, NEW YORK, NY 10016
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA
SOURCE: DEVELOPMENT, (JUL 1999) Vol. 126, No. 14, pp. 3205-3216. Publisher: COMPANY OF BIOLOGISTS LTD, BIDDER BUILDING CAMBRIDGE COMMERCIAL PARK COWLEY RD, CAMBRIDGE CB4 4DL, CAMBS, ENGLAND.
ISSN: 0950-1991.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: LIFE
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 60
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Several lines of evidence implicate zinc finger proteins of the Gli family in the final steps of Hedgehog signaling in normal development and disease, C-terminally truncated mutant GLI3 proteins are also associated with human syndromes, but it is not clear whether these C-terminally truncated Gli proteins fulfil the same function as full-length ones. Here,

structure-function analyses of Gli proteins have been performed using floor plate and neuronal induction assays in frog embryos, as well as induction of alkaline phosphatase (AP) in SHH-responsive mouse C3H10T1/2 (10T1/2) cells. These assays show that C-terminal sequences are required for positive inducing activity and cytoplasmic Localization, whereas N-terminal sequences determine dominant negative function and nuclear localization. Analyses of nuclear targeted **Gli1** and Gli2 proteins suggest that both activator and dominant negative proteins are modified forms. In embryos and COS cells, tagged Gli cDNAs yield C-terminally deleted forms similar to that of Ci, These results thus provide a molecular basis for the human Polydactyly type A and Pallister-Hall Syndrome phenotypes, derived from the deregulated production of C-terminally truncated GLI3 proteins. Analyses of full-length Gli function in 10T1/2 cells suggest that nuclear localization of activating forms is a regulated event and show that only **Gli1** mimics SHH in inducing AP activity.:Moreover, full-length Gli3 and all C-terminally truncated forms act antagonistically whereas Gli2 is inactive in this assay. In 10T1/2 cells, protein kinase A (PKA), a known inhibitor of Hh signaling, promotes Gli3 repressor formation and inhibits **Gli1** function. Together, these findings suggest a context-dependent functional divergence of Gli protein function, in which a cell represses Gli3 and activates Cli1/2 prevents the formation of repressor Gli forms to respond to Shh. Interpretation of Hh signals by Gli proteins therefore appears to involve a fine balance of divergent functions within each and among different Gli proteins, the misregulation of which has profound biological consequences.

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 10 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:542482 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: ZZ232
TITLE: Combinatorial Gli gene function in floor plate and neuronal inductions by sonic hedgehog
AUTHOR: **Altaba A R I (Reprint)**
CORPORATE SOURCE: NYU, MED CTR, SKIRBALL INST, DEV GENET PROGRAM, 540 1ST AVE, NEW YORK, NY 10016 (Reprint); NYU, MED CTR, DEPT CELL BIOL, NEW YORK, NY 10016
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA
SOURCE: DEVELOPMENT, (JUN 1998) Vol. 125, No. 12, pp. 2203-2212. Publisher: COMPANY OF BIOLOGISTS LTD, BIDDER BUILDING CAMBRIDGE COMMERCIAL PARK COWLEY RD, CAMBRIDGE CB4 4DL, CAMBS, ENGLAND.
ISSN: 0950-1991.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: LIFE
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 59

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Within the developing vertebrate nervous system, it is not known how progenitor cells interpret the positional information provided by inducing signals or how the domains in which distinct groups of neural cells differentiate are defined. Gli proteins may be involved in these processes. In the frog neural plate, we have previously shown that the zinc finger transcription factor **Gli1** is expressed in midline cells and mediates the effects of Shh inducing door plate differentiation. In contrast, Gli2 and Gli3 are expressed throughout the neural plate except for the midline. Here, it is shown that Gli3 and Shh repress each other whereas Gli2, like **Gli1**, is a target of Shh signaling. However, only **Gli1** can induce the differentiation of boor plate cells. In addition, Gli2 and Gli3 repress the ectopic induction of floor plate cells by **Gli1** in co-injection assays and inhibit endogenous floor plate differentiation, The definition of the boor plate domain, therefore, appears to be defined by the antagonizing activities of Gli2 and Gli3 on **Gli1** function.

Because both **Gli1** and Gli2 are induced by Shh, these results establish a regulatory feedback loop triggered by Shh that restricts floor plate cells to the midline. We have also previously shown that the Gli genes induce neuronal differentiation and here it is shown that there is specificity to the types of neurons the Oh proteins induce. Only **Gli1** induces Nkx2.1/TTF-1(+) ventral forebrain neurons. Moreover, Gli2 and Gli3 inhibit their differentiation. In contrast, the differentiation of spinal motor neurons can be induced by the two ventrally expressed Gli genes, **Gli1** and Gli2, suggesting that Gli2 directly mediates induction of motor neurons by Shh. In addition, Gli3 inhibits motor neuron differentiation by Gli2. Thus, combinatorial Gli function may pattern the neural tube, integrating positional information and cell type differentiation.

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 10 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.DUPLICATE 1
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97245195 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1997245195
TITLE: **Gli1** is a target of Sonic hedgehog that induces ventral neural tube development.
AUTHOR: Lee J.; Platt K.A.; Censullo P.; **Altaba A.R.I.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: A.R.I. Altaba, The Skirball Institute, Developmental Genetics Program, NYU Medical Center, 540 First Avenue, New York, NY 10016, United States. ria@saturn.med.nyu.edu
SOURCE: Development, (1997) 124/13 (2537-2552).
Refs: 112
ISSN: 0950-1991 CODEN: DEVPED
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 021 Developmental Biology and Teratology
022 Human Genetics
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

July

AB The vertebrate zinc finger genes of the Gli family are homologs of the Drosophila gene cubitus interruptus. In frog embryos, **Gli1** is expressed transiently in the prospective floor plate during gastrulation and in cells lateral to the midline during late gastrula and neurula stages. In contrast, Gli2 and Gli3 are absent from the neural plate midline with Gli2 expressed widely and Gli3 in a graded fashion with highest levels in lateral regions. In mouse embryos, the three Gli genes show a similar pattern of expression in the neural tube but are coexpressed throughout the early neural plate. Because **Gli1** is the only Gli gene expressed in prospective door plate cells of frog embryos, we have investigated a possible involvement of this gene in ventral neural tube development. Here we show that Shh signaling activates **Gli1** transcription and that widespread expression of endogenous frog or human glioma **Gli1**, but not Gli3, in developing frog embryos results in the ectopic differentiation of floor plate cells and ventral neurons within the neural tube. Floor-plate-inducing ability is retained when cytoplasmic **Gli1** proteins are forced into the nucleus or are fused to the VP16 transactivating domain. Thus, our results identify **Gli1** as a midline target of Shh and suggest that it mediates the induction of floor plate cells and ventral neurons by Shh acting as a transcriptional regulator.

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 10 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.DUPLICATE 2
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97332893 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1997332893
TITLE: Activation of the transcription factor **Gli1** and the sonic hedgehog signalling pathway in skin tumours.
AUTHOR: Dahmane N.; Lee J.; Robins P.; Heller P.; **Altaba A.R.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: A.R. Altaba, Skirball Institute, Developmental Genetics Program, New York University Medical Center, 540 First

Avenue, New York, NY 10016, United States.
ria@saturn.med.nyu.edu
SOURCE: Nature, (1997) 389/6653 (876-881). Oct
Refs: 29
ISSN: 0028-0836 CODEN: NATUAS
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
022 Human Genetics
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Sporadic basal cell carcinoma (BCC) is the most common type of malignant cancer in fair-skinned adults. Familial BCCs and a fraction of sporadic BCCs have lost the function of Patched (Ptc), a Sonic hedgehog (Shh) receptor that acts negatively on this signalling pathway. Overexpression of shh can induce BCCs in mice. Here we show that ectopic expression of the zinc-finger transcription factor **Gli1** in the embryonic frog epidermis results in the development of tumours that express endogenous **Gli1**. We also show that Shh and the Gli genes are normally expressed in hair follicles, and that human sporadic BCCs consistently express **Gli1** but not Shh or Gli3. Because **Gli1**, but not Gli3, acts as a target and mediator of Shh signalling, our results suggest that expression of Gill in basal cells induces BCG formation. Moreover, loss of Ptc or overexpression of Shh cannot be the sole causes of Gill induction and sporadic BCC formation, as they do not occur consistently. Thus any mutations leading to the expression of GIll in basal cells are predicted to induce BCC formation.

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 10 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:891461 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: YJ865
TITLE: Activation of the transcription factor **Gli1** and the Sonic hedgehog signalling pathway in skin tumours (vol 389, pg 876, 1997)
AUTHOR: Dahmane N (Reprint); Lee J; Robins P; Heller P; **Altaba A R I**
SOURCE: NATURE, (4 DEC 1997) Vol. 390, No. 6659, pp. 536-536. Publisher: MACMILLAN MAGAZINES LTD, PORTERS SOUTH, 4 CRINAN ST, LONDON, ENGLAND N1 9XW.
ISSN: 0028-0836.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Errata; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: PHYS; LIFE; AGRI
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 1

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     ON 05 NOV 2002
L1            70 S ALTABA-A?/AU
L2           367 S GLI1
L3            12 S L1 AND L2
L4            10 DUP REM L3 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l2 and py<=1997
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   3 FILES SEARCHED...
L5            18 L2 AND PY<=1997
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=> dup rem l5
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5
L6 8 DUP REM L5 (10 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs 1-8

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 8 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97359968 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97359968 PubMed ID: 9216996
TITLE: **Gli1** is a target of Sonic hedgehog that induces ventral neural tube development.
AUTHOR: Lee J; Platt K A; Censullo P; Ruiz i Altaba A
CORPORATE SOURCE: The Skirball Institute, Developmental Genetics Program and Department of Cell Biology, NYU Medical Center, New York, NY 10016, USA.
SOURCE: DEVELOPMENT, **(1997 Jul)** 124 (13) 2537-52.
Journal code: 8701744. ISSN: 0950-1991.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
OTHER SOURCE: GENBANK-U57454
ENTRY MONTH: 199708
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19970813
Last Updated on STN: 19970813
Entered Medline: 19970807

AB The vertebrate zinc finger genes of the Gli family are homologs of the Drosophila gene cubitus interruptus. In frog embryos, **Gli1** is expressed transiently in the prospective floor plate during gastrulation and in cells lateral to the midline during late gastrula and neurula stages. In contrast, Gli2 and Gli3 are absent from the neural plate midline with Gli2 expressed widely and Gli3 in a graded fashion with highest levels in lateral regions. In mouse embryos, the three Gli genes show a similar pattern of expression in the neural tube but are coexpressed throughout the early neural plate. Because **Gli1** is the only Gli gene expressed in prospective floor plate cells of frog embryos, we have investigated a possible involvement of this gene in ventral neural tube development. Here we show that Shh signaling activates **Gli1** transcription and that widespread expression of endogenous frog or human glioma **Gli1**, but not Gli3, in developing frog embryos results in the ectopic differentiation of floor plate cells and ventral neurons within the neural tube. Floor-plate-inducing ability is retained when cytoplasmic **Gli1** proteins are forced into the nucleus or are fused to the VP16 transactivating domain. Thus, our results identify **Gli1** as a midline target of Shh and suggest that it mediates the induction of floor plate cells and ventral neurons by Shh acting as a transcriptional regulator.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 8 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998007978 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98007978 PubMed ID: 9349822
TITLE: Activation of the transcription factor **Gli1** and the Sonic hedgehog signalling pathway in skin tumours.
COMMENT: Erratum in: Nature 1997 Dec 4;390(6659):536
AUTHOR: Dahmane N; Lee J; Robins P; Heller P; Ruiz i Altaba A
CORPORATE SOURCE: The Skirball Institute, Department of Cell Biology, New York University Medical Center, New York 10016, USA.
SOURCE: NATURE, **(1997 Oct 23)** 389 (6653) 876-81.
Journal code: 0410462. ISSN: 0028-0836.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199711
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19971224
Last Updated on STN: 19990129
Entered Medline: 19971113

AB Sporadic basal cell carcinoma (BCC) is the most common type of malignant cancer in fair-skinned adults. Familial BCCs and a fraction of sporadic BCCs have lost the function of Patched (Ptc), a Sonic hedgehog (Shh) receptor that acts negatively on this signalling pathway. Overexpression of Shh can induce BCCs in mice. Here we show that ectopic expression of the zinc-finger transcription factor **Gli1** in the embryonic frog epidermis results in the development of tumours that express endogenous **Gli1**. We also show that Shh and the Gli genes are normally expressed in hair follicles, and that human sporadic BCCs consistently express **Gli1** but not Shh or Gli3. Because **Gli1**, but not Gli3, acts as a target and mediator of Shh signalling, our results suggest that expression of **Gli1** in basal cells induces BCC formation. Moreover, loss of Ptc or overexpression of Shh cannot be the sole causes of **Gli1** induction and sporadic BCC formation, as they do not occur consistently. Thus any mutations leading to the expression of **Gli1** in basal cells are predicted to induce BCC formation.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:121175 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199800121175
TITLE: Correction of PREVIEWS 99816116. Activation of the transcription factor **Gli1** and the sonic hedgehog signalling pathway in skin tumours. Replacement of abstract. Erratum published in Nature (London) Vol. 390. Iss. 6659. 1997. p. 536.
AUTHOR(S): Dahmane, N.; Lee, J.; Robins, P.; Heller, P.; Ruiz I Altaba, A. (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Skirball Inst., Dev. Genet. Program, 540 First Ave., New York, NY 10016 USA
SOURCE: Nature (London), (**Dec. 4, 1997**) Vol. 390, No. 6659, pp. 876-881.
ISSN: 0028-0836.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Article; Errata
LANGUAGE: English

AB Patients with basal cell nevus syndrome develop basal cell carcinomas (BCCs) early in life and carry mutations in the Patched gene, which encodes a receptor for the Sonic hedgehog ligand. These findings implicated the activation of the Sonic hedgehog signalling pathway in the familial or inherited form of BCC. However, the molecular mechanisms underlying the development of sporadic BCCs, the commonest form of skin cancer in fair-skinned adults with over a million cases a year worldwide, remained unknown. Now Dahmane et al. provide compelling evidence that virtually all sporadic BCCs have the Shh signalling pathway activated as determined by the expression of the zinc finger transcription factor **Gli1**, the final target and mediator of Shh signalling. The work predicts that any mutations that lead to the activation of this pathway in basal cells, and thus to **Gli1** transcription and function, will cause basal cell cancer. Moreover, work in model organisms shows that inappropriate expression of **Gli1** in the skin leads to the development of epidermal tumours. **Gli1** may thus be both a marker and cause of BCC formation, making prospects for early diagnosis and possible treatment of this widespread type of skin cancer feasible.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 8 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998007772 EMBASE
TITLE: Erratum: Activation of the transcription factor **Gli1** and the Sonic hedgehog signalling pathway in skin tumours (Nature (1997) 389 (876-881)).
AUTHOR: Dahmane N.; Lee J.; Robins P.; Heller P.; Ruiz A.A.
SOURCE: Nature, (1997) 390/6659 (536).
ISSN: 0028-0836 CODEN: NATUAS
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Errata
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
LANGUAGE: English

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 8 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:891461 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: YJ865
TITLE: Activation of the transcription factor **Gli1** and the Sonic hedgehog signalling pathway in skin tumours (vol 389, pg 876, 1997)
AUTHOR: Dahmane N (Reprint); Lee J; Robins P; Heller P; Altaba A R I
SOURCE: NATURE, (**4 DEC 1997**) Vol. 390, No. 6659, pp. 536-536.
Publisher: MACMILLAN MAGAZINES LTD, PORTERS SOUTH, 4 CRINAN ST, LONDON, ENGLAND N1 9XW.
ISSN: 0028-0836.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Errata; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: PHYS; LIFE; AGRI
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 1

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 8 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:617371 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: XH774
TITLE: Functional and molecular characterization of **Gli1** in mouse development
AUTHOR: Park H L (Reprint); Platt K; Joyner A L
CORPORATE SOURCE: NYU MED CTR, SKIRBALL INST, NEW YORK, NY 10016
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA
SOURCE: DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY, (**15 JUN 1997**) Vol. 186, No. 2, pp. B257-B257.
Publisher: ACADEMIC PRESS INC JNL-COMP SUBSCRIPTIONS, 525 B ST, STE 1900, SAN DIEGO, CA 92101-4495.
ISSN: 0012-1606.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: LIFE
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 0

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:430615 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA94:82740
TITLE: ANALYSIS OF GLIA CELL DIFFERENTIATION IN THE DEVELOPING CHICK PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM SENSORY AND SYMPATHETIC SATELLITE CELLS EXPRESS DIFFERENT CELL SURFACE ANTIGENS.
AUTHOR(S): RUEDEL C; ROHRER H
CORPORATE SOURCE: MAX-PLANCK-INST. HIRNFORSCHUNG, ABT. NEUROCHEM., DEUTSCHORDENSTRASSE 46, 6000 FRANKFURT/M. 71, GER.
SOURCE: DEVELOPMENT (CAMB), (1992) 115 (2), 519-526.
CODEN: DEVPED. ISSN: 0950-1991.

FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English
AB To identify and analyse precursor cells of neuronal and glial cell lineages during the early development of the chick peripheral nervous system, monoclonal antibodies were raised against a population of undifferentiated cells of E6 dorsal root ganglia (DRG). Non-neuronal cells of E6 DRG express surface antigens that are recognized by four monoclonal antibodies, G1, G2, **GLI1** and GLI2. The proportion of non-neuronal cells in DRG that express the GLI 1 antigen is very high during ganglion formation (80% at E4) and decreases during later development (15% at E14). GLI 2 antigen is expressed only on a minority of the cells at E6 and increases with development. The G1 and G2 antigens are expressed on about 60-80% of the cells between E6 and E14. All cells that express the established glia marker O4 are also positive for the new antigens. In addition, it was demonstrated that GLI 1-positive cells from early DRG, which are devoid of O4 antigen, could be induced in vitro to express the O4 antigen. Thus the antigen-positive cells are considered as glial cells or glial precursor cells. Surprisingly, the antigen expression by satellite cells of peripheral ganglia is dependent on the type of ganglion: antigens G1, G2 and **GLI1** were not detectable on glial cells of lumbosacral sympathetic ganglia and GLI2 was expressed only by a small subpopulation. These results demonstrate an early immunological difference between satellite cells of sensory DRG and sympathetic ganglia. As the antigens could however be induced in vitro also in sympathetic gangliion cells, it is susggested that the specific antigen expression is due to specific environmental cues acting on precursor cells in different types of ganglia rather than to intrinsic differences between sensory and sympathetic glial precursor cells.

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 8 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 3
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 77153474 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77153474 PubMed ID: 848131
TITLE: Population genetics of glyoxalase I (E.C.4.4.1.5) in human erythrocytes.
AUTHOR: Berg K; Rodewald A; Schwarzfischer F; Wischerath H
SOURCE: ZEITSCHRIFT FUR RECHTSMEDIZIN. JOURNAL OF LEGAL MEDICINE, **(1977 Jan 21)** 79 (1) 13-5.
Journal code: 0247437. ISSN: 0044-3433.
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197705
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900313
Last Updated on STN: 19980206
Entered Medline: 19770512
AB 1025 individuals from Southern Germany were examined. The gene frequencies for **GLI1** are 0.4235 and for GLI2 0.5765. These frequencies are compared with those of other authors.

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